



4443(3)2 Library  
BANSTEAD

BANSTEAD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH  
A 10 SEP 55  
C.R. 58

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

*Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1954*



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**for the Year 1954**

---

**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1954/55)**

Councillor E. W. E. CHAPMAN (Chairman)

Councillor R. BEVIS  
*(Vice-Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor L. HARDING

Councillor H. CLARK, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. P. E. PELHAM HANKINS

Councillor J. DALL

Councillor W. A. E. RAWLINGS

Councillor A. H. J. EASTWELL

Councillor P. C. WATT  
*(Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor C. J. GOFF

Councillor K. L. WHITTAKER

## CONTENTS

	PAGES
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area .. .. .	6
General Provision of Health Services for the Area .. .. .	9
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area .. .. .	11
Sanitary Inspection of the Area .. .. .	13
Housing .. .. .	20
Inspection and Supervision of Food .. .. .	23
Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease .. .. .	30
List of Clinics Serving the Area .. .. .	39

## INDEX

	PAGE
Ambulance Facilities .. .. .	9
Ante-Natal Clinics .. .. .	39
Area of District .. .. .	6
Bed Bugs .. .. .	15
Births and Birth Rates .. .. .	7
Burial of the Dead .. .. .	10
Causes of Death .. .. .	8
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .	34
Cesspools .. .. .	12
Cleansing of Persons .. .. .	15
Clinics and Welfare Centres .. .. .	35
Closet Accommodation .. .. .	13
Complaints .. .. .	17
Deaths and Death Rates .. .. .	7
Diphtheria .. .. .	31
Diphtheria Immunisation .. .. .	31, 40
Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	12
Dysentery .. .. .	34
Factories .. .. .	17
Food—	
Adulteration .. .. .	29
Condemned .. .. .	29
Poisoning .. .. .	35
Premises .. .. .	27
Samples .. .. .	28
Head Lice .. .. .	40
Heating Appliances .. .. .	18
Hospital Facilities .. .. .	9
House Refuse .. .. .	13
Ice Cream .. .. .	24
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	7
Infectious Disease.. .. .	30

# INDEX—continued

	PAGES
Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	9
Massage Establishments .. .. .	17
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	8
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres .. .. .	39
Measles .. .. .	32
Meat Inspection .. .. .	25, 26
Milk Supply .. .. .	23
Milk Sampling .. .. .	23
Mortuary Facilities .. .. .	9
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	15
National Assistance Act .. .. .	10
New Legislation .. .. .	10
Non-notifiable Diseases .. .. .	36
Offensive Trades .. .. .	17
Personal Health Services .. .. .	9
Pests Destruction .. .. .	18, 19
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	18
Petroleum Spirit .. .. .	18
Pneumonia .. .. .	35
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	34
Population .. .. .	6
Preserved Foods .. .. .	25
Public Health Committee .. .. .	1, 9
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	35
Rateable Value .. .. .	6
Rats and Mice .. .. .	18, 19
Residential Accommodation .. .. .	9
Rivers and Streams .. .. .	12
Scabies .. .. .	14, 40
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	31
Shops Act .. .. .	15
Smallpox .. .. .	32
Staff .. .. .	4
Swimming Pools .. .. .	15
Trade Refuse .. .. .	13
Tuberculosis .. .. .	37
„    List of Clinics .. .. .	40
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	34
Vaccination .. .. .	32
Vital Statistics .. .. .	7, 8
Water Supply .. .. .	11
Whooping Cough .. .. .	33
Whooping Cough Immunisation .. .. .	34, 40

# **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY**

---

## **Medical Officer of Health :**

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

## **Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

## **Additional Sanitary Inspectors :**

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. R. DUNSTAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

F. W. T. FOWLER, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(commenced 1.9.54)

(All the Sanitary Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

## **Rat Officer :**

J. MCKEE

## **Assistant : (*Part Time*)**

A. J. SMITH

## **Part-Time Officer :**

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## **Clerical Staff :**

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL

Clerk Shorthand/Typist : MISS C. H. MILLER

(commenced 11.10.54)

Clerk : R. W. F. JENKINS

## **STAFF CHANGES :**

Clerical Staff :

Miss D. BODDY

(resigned 8.9.54)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,  
BANSTEAD.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the  
Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1954. This is my twenty-first annual report since the constitution of the Urban District in 1933. It is opportune to recall the progress made during this period of urbanisation. The population increased from 21,250 to 35,010 and the inhabited houses from 4,966 to 10,640. The Council provided homes for 1,344 families. Water supply and milk supply were safeguarded. Eleven miles of sewer have been laid by the Council. The service for the collection and disposal of house refuse has been modernised. Amenities have been preserved and improved. Medical and social services have been extended. Planning received much care and forethought which is now evident in the healthy development of the district.

In 1954, the health of the community was good. The birth rate rose from 11.8 per 1,000 of population to 12.2 per 1,000 of population. The death rate of 14.6 includes institutional deaths which alone represent a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality rate was the lowest on record. There was no maternal death.

The general incidence of infectious diseases was low. Measles and Whooping Cough became quiescent. One case of Poliomyelitis occurred. There was no case of Diphtheria.

The Council's housing programme continued to make progress. During the year 65 houses were built and occupied and 30 houses were in course of erection. Since the end of the war, 946 permanent houses and 299 temporary bungalows have been built.

The work of sanitary inspection and of the protection of food has been carried out efficiently under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale) with whom I have had happy association since 1934.

The water supply maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Effective control by chlorination and by sampling has been continued.

I thank the members of the Council for their advice and help during the year and I am grateful to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area .. .. .	12,821	acres	
Registrar-General's Estimate of	1933	1953	1954
Resident Population at 30th June	21,250	34,300	35,010
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	4,966	10,012	10,640
Rateable Value at 31st December..	£219,164	£413,925	£434,158
Product of 1d. Rate .. ..	£875	£1,640	£1,760

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The largest is the Banstead Parish, which contains several defined communities, namely Banstead Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

For the purposes of electoral representation, the district is divided into nine wards, namely, North-East, Nork, South-East, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Chipstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne.

# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1954 WITH FIGURES FOR 1953 FOR COMPARISON

1953

1954

	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	401	208	193		409	207	202	
Illegitimate ..	5	2	3		18	9	9	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation .. ..	11.8			15.5	12.2			15.2
STILL BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	5	2	3		9	5	4	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	12.0			22.4	12.4			23.4
DEATHS .. ..	492	196	296		513	206	307	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation .. ..	14.3			11.4	14.6			11.3
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes ..	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Total .. ..	0	0.00		0.76	0	0.00		0.69

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :— 1953 1954

All Infants per 1,000 live births .. ..	9.85	9.36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..	9.97	9.78
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..	0.00	0.00

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. ..	68	71
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	0	0

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were four deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, two were due to congenital abnormality, one to prematurity and one to broncho pneumonia. This compares with four deaths in 1953, five deaths in 1952 and seven deaths in 1951. The infantile mortality rate was 9.36 per 1,000 live births, compared with 9.84 per 1,000 live births in 1953. The rate for England and Wales in 1954 was 25.5 per 1,000 live births.

# MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was no maternal death. The rate for England and Wales was 0.69 per 1,000 total births.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) .. .. .	3	6	9
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	0	1
3. Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	0	0	0
8. Measles .. .. .	0	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	0	0	0
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	2	7	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus .. .. .	16	1	17
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast .. .. .	0	11	11
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	0	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	14	20	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	0	0	0
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system .. .. .	13	41	54
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	27	26	53
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	6	3	9
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	40	71	111
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	8	23	31
22. Influenza .. .. .	1	0	1
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	25	42	67
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	9	7	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	2	3	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	4	1	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	0	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1	0	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	0	0	0
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	3	0	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	18	26	44
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	4	2	6
34. All other accidents .. .. .	3	8	11
35. Suicide .. .. .	2	0	2
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	0	0	0
	<u>206</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>513*</u>

\* Includes 249 deaths in institutions.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Public Health Committee, acting in most cases under powers delegated by the Council, administers all matters referred to in this Report, except Housing, which is the function of the Housing Committee.

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, were used for bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Clinical Research Association, Ltd. up to 30.6.54. As from 1.7.54 samples for biological examination were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, London, S.E.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continued to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222).

## MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Hook Road, Epsom, continued.

## **New Legislation**

### **SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1954.**

Places responsibility upon local authorities for securing that adequate slaughterhouse facilities are available locally and amends the law in respect of the provision of public slaughterhouses by local authorities, and in regard to the licensing of private slaughterhouses.

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.**

Implements certain recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Slaughter of Horses, and amends the law relating to the slaughter of animals, including the licensing of slaughtermen.

### **THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1954.**

For securing of humane conditions in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

### **FOOD & DRUGS AMENDMENT ACT, 1954.**

Amends the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, and the Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. At present only Section 28 is operative and this relates to restriction of private slaughterhouses.

### **HOUSING REPAIRS & RENTS ACT, 1954.**

Makes further provision for the clearance and redevelopment of areas of unfit housing accommodation and for securing or promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses and amends existing legislation relating to housing and rent control.

### **PUERPERAL FEVER (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1954**

These regulations require the cause of Pyrexia to be stated on an amended form of notification.

## **National Assistance Act, 1948**

### **RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION, WELFARE SERVICES—PART III**

The Surrey County Council is the local authority for the purposes of this part of the Act, relating to the provision of residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention and welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons permanently handicapped by illness or injury. There are three County Council Residential Homes for old people in the district.

### **REMOVAL OF PERSONS REQUIRING CARE AND ATTENTION—SECTION 47**

There was no necessity for formal action during the year.

### **BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD—SECTION 50**

No action by the Council was necessary during 1954.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company and of the East Surrey Water Company, the former supplying the Parishes of Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne, and the latter the Parishes of Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the District Councils in the area of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1954 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

### a) Chemical

(Results in parts per million.)

			Pumping Stations at		
			S.D.W.Co.                      E.S.W.Co.		
			Woodmansterne	Purley	Leatherhead
Reaction pH	..	..	7.8	8.7	8.7
Total Solids dried at 180° C.			175	120	180
Free Ammonia	..	..	0.15	0.03	0.03
Nitrogen in Nitrates	..	..	4.0	4.2	5.9
Nitrogen in Nitrites	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	13.00	15.00	21.00
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	..	..	8.4	5.1	7.4

### b) Bacteriological

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

There are five houses in the Urban District without a piped water supply. All are isolated houses in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and piped supply is not reasonably accessible. In each case water for domestic purposes is obtained by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupiers are advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes. Samples are taken to check the cleanliness of storage tanks, supply cart and utensils. The water is obtained from the supply of the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of the houses in Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Woodmansterne and Lower Kingswood and also a number of houses in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood are served by public sewers.

The Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works at Worcester Park (in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam) by means of two pumping stations (Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill), and by gravitation. The remainder of the sewers discharge by gravitation via the sewers of Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. to the Beddington sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

36 houses were connected to the new sewers at Lower Kingswood and Chipstead during the year, making a total of 576 houses connected to these sewers since 1953 out of a total of 619 premises which could be connected.

Facilities are available to owners whereby connection to sewer for the drainage of premises is executed by the Council on their behalf and repayment of the cost is by instalments over a period of 6 years. The drainage of 16 premises was connected under these arrangements.

At the end of the year schemes for the extension of sewer at Rectory Lane and Beckenshaw Gardens, Woodmansterne, and Bouverie Road, Lissoms Road and Rickmanhill Road, Chipstead, had reached the contract stage.

Where sewers are not available drainage is mainly by means of cesspools. A small number of premises are served by private septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,050, as follows:—

Banstead	110	Walton-on-the-Hill	55
Chipstead	310	Woodmansterne	114
Kingswood	461		

One private sewage disposal works taking the drainage of 45 houses is maintained by the Council by arrangement with and at the expense of the estate owner.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Where a public sewer is not available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewer at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Five cesspool emptiers are in operation.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets. Of the latter, 34 in the Parish of Kingswood, 2 in the Parish of Banstead and 27 in the Parish of Chipstead are emptied free of charge by the Council, where a public sewer is not available, on a weekly basis and, in some instances, twice weekly.

During 1954, 7 tub closets were converted to water closets and the question of conversion of those tub closets remaining is receiving consideration.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected weekly. Special arrangements are made for Banstead Hospital and provide for a daily collection of refuse (excluding Sundays).

Disposal is at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood, by means of controlled tipping, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, and during the year the tip was operated very successfully.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows :—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	69
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	..	10
Controlled Tip (Refuse Disposal)	..	..	..	..	..	45
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	11
Drainage of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2,918
Employment Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	3
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	66
Outworkers : ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Food Supply—						
Food Unsound	..	..	..	..	..	334
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	18
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	233
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	..	..	..	..	..	239
Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	679
Sale of Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	37
Samples: Bread 1, Bread Roll 1, Tinned Pineapple 1, Sausages 1						4
Hairdressers' Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	6
Heating Appliances (Fireguards Act)	..	..	..	..	..	9
Housing :—						
Inspections of Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	72
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	126
Closed Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	..	..	..	..	..	1,218
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	80
Temporary Housing, Hutments, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rent Restriction	..	..	..	..	..	—
Investigation of Applications	..	..	..	..	..	44
Housing General	..	..	..	..	..	250



Infectious Disease :—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Diphtheria Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Schools Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Legal Actions	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
Massage Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Supply :—							
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	311
Dairies and Distributors' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Sampling :—							
Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Biological	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Microscopical	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
National Assistance Act—Section 47	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
—Section 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices :—							
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Statutory :—							
Section 24 P.H. Act, 1936 (Maintenance of Public Sewer)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,497
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Petroleum and Carbide Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Ponds	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Schools and Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Sewage Disposal Works (Private)	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Slaughter of Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Smoke Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Swimming Pools :—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Samples—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
—Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vaccination, Visits re	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Vermín :—							
Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Rooms Disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Head-Lice—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scabies—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Rats and Mice—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,924
Wasps—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	464
Water Supply :—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Sampling :—							
Piped Supply—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
—Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Supplies—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
—Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

Following publication of the 1951 Census, the District Council automatically became the Shops Act authority for the Urban District as from 22nd March, 1954. Up to that date, the Surrey County Council administered the provisions of the Act except those matters the function of the Sanitary Authority, namely, ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

There are 372 shops in the District. No Orders have been made in respect of Early Closing Order or Closing hours.

Two Certificates of Exemption in regard to the provision of sanitary conveniences were issued during the year in respect of lock-up shops.

## SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned open-air swimming pools, both situate at Burgh Heath, which are available for use by the public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at both these swimming pools.

Two samples of the pool waters were taken during 1954, and the chemical and bacteriological examinations gave satisfactory results.

40 visits of inspection were made to swimming pools.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No infestations were dealt with during the year.

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS

During the year five cases of scabies and one case of headlice received treatment at the Council's Clinic.

The number of treatments totalled twenty-one. Bathing and the application of Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion form the treatment for scabies. Lethane Oil and a hair cream containing D.D.T. are used for headlice.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne, are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

In my Annual Report for 1952, I recorded enforcement action taken by the Council under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, in respect of 136 caravans on 9 sites in the Urban District.

The present result of such action is:—

	As at 31.12.52	As at 31.12.53	As at 31.12.54
No. of caravans moved to the authorised caravan site at Lower Kingswood ..	44	59	59
No. of caravans moved to (a) sites outside the Urban District or (b) moved by reason of occupiers obtaining housing accommodation .. ..	43	64	66
Enforcement notice withdrawn on objections from Owner that caravan was used for recreational purposes..	1	1	1
No. remaining on these unauthorised sites	48	12	10
	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>

The 10 caravans remaining are situated on four of the sites, and five only are occupied. Two of the unoccupied caravans are in a derelict condition.

Court action was taken in 1954 against the Owner of one of the above sites, for failure to comply with the Enforcement Notice and resulted in a fine of £5 with five guineas costs. The Owner appealed to Quarter Sessions, the appeal was dismissed, and the Council awarded a further sum of fifteen guineas costs.

The two caravans on this site were eventually removed.

Another site of seven caravans was the subject of enforcement action during the year and by the end of December four of the caravans had moved from the site.

Enforcement Notice was served in the case of another caravan, following the refusal of planning permission and a subsequent dismissal of an appeal against the refusal, and at the end of the year Court proceedings were pending for failure to comply with the Enforcement Order.

The site authorised in 1952 at Lower Kingswood for 150 caravans was the subject of much concern to the Council, by reason of the failure of the Owner to complete the site in accordance with the terms of the approved application and by the increase of the number of caravans on the site above the permitted figure. In June the number of caravans having reached 185, the Council decided to take enforcement action, and Enforcement Notices were served in July. The Owner then made planning application to amend the existing authorised site and for extension to provide for a further 509 caravans. The application was refused and at the end of the year the position was that the Owner had appealed to the Minister of Housing & Local Government against the refusal. There were at that time 204 caravans on the site, of which 7 were unoccupied.

Generally it is of interest to note that in June 1952 there were 229 occupied caravans on 32 sites in the district. Fourteen of the 32 sites had only single caravans and on the remaining 18 sites there was a minimum of 2 caravans and a maximum of 51. At the present time the total number of occupied caravans is 234 on 22 sites, and excluding the authorised site, six of the 22 sites contain between 2 and 4 caravans each and the remaining 15 sites have only single caravans.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

## COMPLAINTS

The complaints received totalled 688. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

## MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Six such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

## FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	18	3	1	—
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	126	19	7	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.) .. .. .	287	44	7	—
Totals ..	<u>431</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>—</u>
Outworkers premises in the District : making of :—				
(a) Wearing Apparel	26	18	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	1	—	—
(c) Boxes .. ..	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Act applies.

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows :—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale .. .. .	25	£24 2 6
Stored for private use .. .. .	24	11 0 0
	<u>49</u>	<u>£35 2 6</u>

## HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Sanitary Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purpose of the administration of the duties of the Council under this Act.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three premises in the district licensed as Pet Shops.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. Most infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows :—

### Rats—

Farm Premises .. .. .	1
Industrial Premises .. .. .	2
Institutional Premises .. .. .	1

### Mice—

Institutional Premises .. .. .	1
Industrial Premises .. .. .	1
Shop Premises .. .. .	1

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfestation work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Statistical details of the operation of the service during 1954 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest :—

	1952	1953	1954
Reports of Rats and Mice received .. .. .	406	457	482
Number of Premises involved .. .. .	973	1,098	1,101
Number of Visits to Premises .. .. .	2,753	3,294	3,540
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed .. .. .	8,257	7,038	7,137
Charges made .. .. .	£370	£421	£387



Wards :—	N.E.	Nork	Tatten- hams	S.E.	Tad- worth	Chip- stead	Kings- wood	Walton	Wood- man- sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice : (a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.54 ..	23	6	7	6	3	3	20	3	7	78
(b) Received during year ..	90	74	41	41	47	38	86	38	27	482
(c) Outstanding at 31.12.54 ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	9
2. Investigations not con- firmed .. ..	16	22	9	13	10	7	21	14	9	121
3. Disinfestations completed at :—										
(a) Business Premises ..	27	5	3	7	6	5	6	2	7	68
(b) Residential Premises ..	30	42	25	18	28	25	51	14	7	240
(c) Council Property ..	5	—	1	—	1	—	6	4	2	19
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.54 .. ..	35	11	10	9	4	2	18	7	7	103
5. No. of Premises visited ..	224	160	92	86	110	80	201	83	65	1101
6. No. of Visits to Premises	635	451	320	328	384	258	672	264	228	3540
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice destroyed :—										
(a) By Poisoning .. ..	2269	450	766	680	567	283	1253	357	215	6840
(b) By Trapping .. ..	25	19	35	19	13	17	15	—	20	163
(c) By Gassing .. ..	—	30	—	49	7	—	30	18	—	134
8. Charges made .. ..	£96 4 3	52 12 6	32 1 6	46 19 8	32 5 4	18 2 6	79 10 10	10 12 0	18 5 0	£386 13 7

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS and MICE 229, DISINFECTION 1, DISINFESTATION 6, DRAINS 1, LEAVE (a) Annual 18, (b) Public Holidays 6,  
TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 4, WASPS 22.

TOTAL—287 Working Days.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 7,783. Petrol 319 gallons. M.P.G. 24.40.

## OTHER PESTS

From time to time enquiries are received for help in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, bats, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect destruction. Liquid insecticides were used.

## HOUSING

The following is a statistical record of work carried out in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, as required by the Minister of Health.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1954 :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	112
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	206
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	..	72
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	126
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	26
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	44

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	..	..	..	..	..	25
--	--	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

#### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)		Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	Nil
(2)		Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
	(a)	By Owners	..	..	..	Nil
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	Nil

- (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
    - (a) By Owners .. .. . Nil
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . Nil
  - (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. . Nil
  - (3) Number of Dwellings demolished voluntarily .. .. 2
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. Nil
  - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. Nil
- (e) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—
- (1) Closing Orders made under Section 10 .. .. Nil

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

- (a) (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year 9
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein .. .. 18
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein .. .. 78
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 8
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 3
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. .. 10
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. Nil

At the end of the year a survey of houses in the district was in hand, to obtain information for the submission to the Minister of Housing & Local Government of slum clearance proposals, as required by the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954.

Progress continued for the purchase by agreement of 31 houses in an unsatisfactory area in the South-East Ward, whereby the Council propose to purchase the houses and re-develop the area, and at December 31st, the position was as follows :—

Houses purchased in 1953	..	..	..	7
„ „ „ 1954	..	..	..	7
Negotiations to purchase in hand	..	..	..	15
Families re-housed in 1953	..	..	..	4
„ „ „ 1954	..	..	..	2



Following the re-housing of the tenant of a dilapidated bungalow at Chipstead, the Owner took action to demolish the bungalow.

A large house in Woodmansterne, which had been in a derelict condition for some time, was demolished during the year and the site re-developed by a private builder.

In December, the Council decided to take Closing Order action under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, in respect of a block of 3 dwellings in Chipstead.

The Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954, came into operation on 30th August, 1954. No applications for certificates of disrepair, under Part II of the Act (Rent repairs increase) have so far been received.

The Council have decided not to make grants for the repairs and improvements of dwellings, but do operate a loan scheme under the Housing Act, 1949, for the purchase of new or existing private houses and for the conversion, alteration, enlargement, repair and improvement of dwellings. /

Progress to record in reference to the provision of houses by the Council since 1945 is as follows :—

	Temporary Bungalows	Permanent Houses
Completed at 31.12.53 .. .. .	299	881
Completed during 1954 .. .. .	—	65
In course of erection at 31.12. 54 .. .. .	—	30

Accommodation in requisitioned premises continued to assist in the alleviation of the housing problem. At the end of the year, 113 families were housed in 51 premises.

The number of Council houses in the various wards of the district at December 31st, 1954, was as follows :—

	Permanent Houses				Temporary Bungalows
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.53	Built during 1954.	Total	
Nork Ward .. .. .	—	307	4	311	75
North-East Ward .. .. .	42	50	12	104*	—
South-East Ward .. .. .	26	144	—	170	—
Tattenhams Ward .. .. .	—	256	12	268	130
Tadworth Ward .. .. .	46	50	7	103	—
Chipstead Ward .. .. .	—	29	—	29	—
Kingswood Ward .. .. .	70	4	30	104	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward .. .. .	65	10	—	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward .. .. .	60	17	—	77	56
	309	867	65	1,241	299

\*Includes 2 existing dwellings forming part of an estate purchased by the Council for housing purposes.

NOTE: The above totals do not include 16 Council Houses which have been sold.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows :—

#### Distributors of Milk :—

- (i) With registered premises in the Urban District .. .. 2
- (ii) Whose premises are not subject to registration .. .. 9
- (iii) Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District 15

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued :—

					Dealers	Supplementary
" Tuberculin Tested "	..	..	..	..	10	12
" Pasteurised "	..	..	..	..	11	13
" Sterilised "	..	..	..	..	10	10
" Accredited " (up to 30.9.54)	..	..	..	..	1	—
					<hr/> 32	<hr/> 35
					<hr/>	<hr/>

78 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	60 (22 of School Milk)
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	3
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk	..	..	..	..	3
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	..	..	..	..	12
					<hr/> 78
					<hr/>

All the samples conformed to the applicable standards.

43 samples were submitted for biological testing during 1954. 27 samples were of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 15 samples were of raw (ungraded) milk and 1 sample of Accredited milk.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in two samples of raw milk. Investigations were made at the two farms by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agricultural & Fisheries.

At one farm clinical examination and group sampling gave completely negative results.

At the other farm two cows had been removed from the herd immediately before investigation by the Veterinary Officer commenced. One of these was sold in the open market and one slaughtered in a Knacker's Yard. During the investigations one cow was removed from the herd by the farmer and slaughtered in a Knacker's Yard.

Resulting from the investigation one cow was found to give a positive result and the animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Bulk milk sent from a local farm to a pasteurising milk depot in London was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The Divisional Veterinary Officer investigated the herd of 38 cows. Two cows were removed from the herd by the farmer and sold in the open market before the results of examinations were known. One gave a positive result. Both were slaughtered after sale, one in an abattoir, and one in a knacker's yard.

The investigations for Tuberculosis in milk herds following proof of infection by biological testing are prejudiced by the freedom of the farmer to sell any cow in the open market even when he is aware of the possibility of infection in the herd and before investigations are completed.

It was unnecessary to serve any notices under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, as the milk in each instance was pasteurised before retail sale.

A complaint was received as to the "watery" condition of a bottle of Pasteurised milk. Examination by the Public Analyst showed that the milk was contaminated by ammonia. Inquiry revealed that the ammonia gained access to the milk from a defect in the cooling apparatus at the Dairy, situate outside the Urban District.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, at the request of the Surrey County Council (the Food & Drugs Authority) acts as Agent for the County Council in respect of administration of the requirements of the Order.

## ICE CREAM

Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows:—

				As at 31.12.53	As at 31.12.54
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	61	63

50 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows:—

					Provisional Grades			
					I	II	III	IV
Coliform present in	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—
Coliform absent in	..	..	..	43	3	3	—	—

## ICED LOLLIES

One sample was submitted for examination with Grade I result.

## MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act are as follows :—

Manufacture of Sausages	..	..	..	..	18
Preparation of Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	6

## MEAT

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district. In addition, a slaughterhouse is in use at a local institution.

Following the cessation of meat rationing in July, one slaughterhouse commenced regular slaughtering of pigs, which accounts for the increase in the number of these animals slaughtered (494 as compared with 156 in 1953).

The Council agreed to a request of the Ministry of Food for the services of the Sanitary Inspectors to be available for Certification duties in respect of pigs slaughtered in the District under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. One slaughterhouse has been approved as an Ordinary Deadweight Certification Centre.

All carcases of animals known to have been slaughtered in the District were inspected and details are set out in the following Table. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, I again record that no tuberculosis was found.

# CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ..	2	14	27	2	494
Number inspected	2	14	27	2	494
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ..	1	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	—	9	—	—	96
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis ..	50.0	64.3	7.4	—	19.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	3.8

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest :—

Year	Pigs Examined	Tuberculosis found in	Percentage
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0
1950	284	3	1.0
1951	126	8	6.3
1952	112	4	3.6
1953	156	10	6.4
1954	494	19	3.8

#### FOOD TRADE PREMISES

During the year 912 visits were paid to food premises. The Sanitary Inspectors maintained close personal contact with Food Traders. The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory. The requirements of the Bye-Laws have been generally observed. Enquiry was made into the sufficiency of clean inner wrapping paper applied to certain food and the undesirable utilisation of used newspapers as wrapping for food. Measures were taken against infestation with mice originating in a food store.

The number of food premises in the district, excluding milk supply, is as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners (Flour)	..	..	..	..	..	12
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	20
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	39
Cafes and Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	32
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners (Sugar)	..	..	..	..	..	34
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	25
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Retail)	..	..	..	..	..	55
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	30
Potatoes (Wholesale)	..	..	..	..	..	1



## FOOD POISONING

Information as to cases during 1954 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious diseases, page 35.

## FOOD SAMPLES

Of the samples examined during the year, the following are noted as being of particular interest.

### SWEETS CONTAINING GLASS.

A complainant on eating sweets purchased locally, found a piece of glass in his mouth. The sweets were originally a boiled type of confectionery in glass bottles and because of melting conditions developing they were reconstituted by the manufacturers as crystallised sweets. It was probable that a piece of glass from the original containers had been coated with a sugary coating during the reconstituting process.

### CANNED PINEAPPLE SLICES—packed in Singapore. Taste and Smell.

Public Analyst examined two tins—contents of both possessed an objectionable taste and smell reminiscent of overripe fruit. Taste also slightly metallic.

Tin content 0.7 and 0.8 grains per pound.

Cans not lacquered internally. Tin contamination appreciable but not regarded as excessive and not primary cause of taste and smell. Cause probably related to degree of ripeness and method of collection and storage of the fruit before canning. In other words, the substances responsible were natural degeneration products of the fruit and present in such degree as to render the article unpalatable and unfit for sale.

### BREAD—Foreign matter.

Lump of common salt, slowly diffusing into the surrounding bread.

### BREAD ROLL—Foreign matter.

Fragments of blackish substance resembling mice dirts. Found to be cooked dough slightly contaminated with a little grease containing particles of finely dried iron or compounds of iron. Grease did not appear to be of mineral origin and foreign substance not regarded as injurious.

## FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year is as follows :—

Baking Powder—tins	..	7	Calf's Carcase and Organs	2	
Biscuits, lbs.	..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cows' Forerib	..	1
Cake, lbs.	..	..	Cows' Livers	..	7
Cereals—lbs.	..	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pigs' Carcase and Organs	1	
Cereals, pkts.	..	5	„ Heads and Tongues	14	
Cheese—lbs.	..	1,049 $\frac{1}{4}$	„ Hearts	..	11
„ tin	..	1	„ Leg	..	1
Cheese Spread—pkts.	..	20	„ Livers	..	11
Chicken—jars	..	2	„ Loin	..	1
Chocolate—lbs.	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ Lungs	..	149
Cocoa—tins	..	2	„ Mesenteries	..	5
Coconuts	..	350	„ Trotter	..	1
„ (desiccated), lbs.	..	28	Meat—tins	..	421
Confectionery—ozs.	..	11	Meat Paste—jars	..	3
Cream—tins	..	31	Milk, tins	..	510
Eggs	..	60	Mince meat—jars	..	2
Fish—lbs.	..	71	„ tins	..	2
„ tins	..	93	Mint Sauce—jar	..	1
Fish Paste, jars	..	2	Pepper—ozs.	..	1
Fruit—jars	..	4	Pickles—jars	..	3
„ tins	..	1,112	Preserves—jars	..	4
Fruit (Dried), lbs.	..	150	„ tins	..	136
Grapes—lbs.	..	20	Rennet—jars	..	2
Marinite—jar	..	1	Rice (Cooked)—tin	..	1
Meat—Beef, lbs.	..	1,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sauce—botts.	..	4
„ Lamb, lbs.	..	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sausages—lbs.	..	15
„ Pork, lbs.	..	71	„ tins	..	12
„ (Pressed), lbs.	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Soup, tins	..	52
„ Liver—lbs.	..	48	Vegetables, tins	..	1,090
Meat—Slaughtering :—					
„ Bull's Carcase and Organs	..	1			

Condemned Food is destroyed by burning at the Refuse Destructor at Epsom by arrangement with the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

The Surrey County Council is the Food & Drugs Authority for the District. Following publication of the 1951 Census the Urban District Council decided to apply to the Minister of Health for a Direction that the Urban Council shall become the Food & Drugs Authority. The result of the application was not known at the end of the year.

I have received from the County Council the following information of sampling in the Urban District during the year :—



Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal		
FOOD :						
Milk .. ..	57	2	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Flour .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit, preserved ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ham .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Oranges .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages .. ..	1	3	—	1	—	—
Soft Drinks .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tangerines .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tea .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—
Wine .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Eye Lotion .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Extract with Cod	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver Oil .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	58	22	2	1	—	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) in the district and in institutions:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales
Scarlet Fever .. ..	47	1.34	7	40	1.14	0.96
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Erysipelas .. ..	8	0.23	1	7	0.20	0.12
Typhoid .. ..	1	0.02	1	—	—	0.01
Paratyphoid .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	0.02	—	1	0.03	—
Pneumonia .. ..	24	0.68	1	23	0.66	0.59
Dysentery .. ..	37	1.06	35	2	0.05	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	0.03	—	1	0.03	0.04
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.03
Measles .. ..	123	3.51	12	111	3.17	3.32
Whooping Cough ..	94	2.68	2	92	2.63	2.39
	336	—	59	277	—	—

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1954 was 336, which compares with 731 cases in 1953. 59 cases occurred in institutions. There was a lower incidence of measles and whooping cough.

**SCARLET FEVER.** Forty-seven cases were notified, a decrease of five cases. Seven cases occurred in an institution. Fourteen cases occurred during November in outbreaks in schools. The case rate was 1.34 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.96 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The illness was generally mild. There was no death.

**DIPHTHERIA.** No case was notified for the ninth year in succession. Security from infection depends on sustained immunisation.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.** Early diagnosis and early treatment are the safeguards against mortality. The only effective treatment of diphtheria is by injection of Antitoxin. Suspected cases should be given Antitoxin at once or admitted to hospital for observation and treatment.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.** Immunisation has achieved a great success, but there is still a residual incidence and mortality among children who have not been immunised as is shown by the following statistics for England and Wales.

Year		Cases		Deaths
1944	..	23,199	..	934
1954	..	182	..	9

This residue of cases and deaths need not occur. Outbreaks of Diphtheria can happen in any district where there is failure to secure primary immunisation of children or to sustain immunisation by reinforcement injections at regular intervals. The figures are a warning against complacency and carelessness. Mothers should ensure that their babies are immunised before the first birthday. This immunity will decline with the passage of time and must be restored by reinforcement injections before the child enters nursery school or day school, and again at the age of 8 to 9 years. Immunisation is free of charge and is available through the family doctor and at Child Welfare Clinics.

In 1954 the number of children immunised was 432. Of these 405 were under five years of age and 27 were over five years of age. 220 children were immunised before the age of one year, which represents 54 per cent. of the age group. 577 children received reinforcing injections.

At the end of the year the number of children who had been effectively immunised by receiving primary or reinforcing injections within the past five years was 3,581, representing 51.4 per cent. of the child population. Of these 1,298 children were under 5

years of age, a percentage of 50.0 and 2,283 children were between five and fifteen years of age, a percentage of 52.1 of this age group. 2,118 school children, representing 30.4 per cent. of the child population, who had been previously immunised, were in need of re-inforcement.

SMALL POX. No case was notified.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. The voluntary response to infant vaccination was good. 291 babies under the age of one year were vaccinated in 1954. This represents 71.8 per cent. of the age group and compares with 62.0 per cent. in 1953. Infant vaccination is an important line of defence against Smallpox. It establishes a basic immunity which can be reinforced with less reaction at a later age. The danger of the accidental introduction of Smallpox requires that vaccination and re-vaccination should be generally accepted as necessary preventive measures in anticipation of infection. There is no specific drug which can cure the serious illness of Smallpox. Vaccination is protective. The safest time for infant vaccination is from three to six months of age. Vaccination is free of charge and can be arranged directly with the family doctor or by application to the nearest Child Welfare Clinic.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations from 1st January to 31st December, 1954 :—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1954	1—4 1950—1953	5—14 1940—1949	15 or over Before 1940	
No. Vaccinated ..	291	26	8	24	349
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	8	26	152	186
	291	34	34	176	535

MEASLES. 123 cases were notified in 1954, compared with 424 cases in 1953. Prevalence was highest during the first quarter of the year. The case rate was 3.51 per 1,000 of population compared with 3.32 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death. The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1950—1954 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1950 ..	10	20	7	3	3	2	3	4	3	27	61	27	170
1951 ..	264	126	152	51	56	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	659
1952 ..	—	3	3	1	3	4	1	4	14	21	16	13	83
1953 ..	22	54	211	108	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	424
1954 ..	23	52	19	1	12	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	123

The incidence of Measles was low in 1954. Epidemics tend to recur every second year. Their magnitude is proportionate to the number of susceptible children and their decline is consequent upon a rise in natural immunity. Most epidemics occur during the cold months of Winter and early Spring, and it is necessary to ensure careful nursing and careful convalescence to prevent complications. Treatment with Sulphonamides and Penicillin have greatly reduced the dangers of secondary infection. It is important that weakly infants and babies should be protected from acquiring infection for as long as possible. The illness can be prevented or attenuated by injection of Gamma Globulin early in the incubation period. A limited supply of Gamma Globulin is available to doctors for cases where there is special risk. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases so that they can give advice and help where necessary.

WHOOPIING COUGH. 94 cases were notified in 1954 compared with 186 cases in 1953. Prevalence was highest in January and May. The case rate was 2.68 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2.39 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1950 to 1954 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1950 ..	—	1	—	—	5	5	10	7	4	9	8	7	56
1951 ..	91	49	50	38	20	13	2	12	3	3	1	—	282
1952 ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	3	—	2	6	1	24
1953 ..	13	14	64	26	28	8	9	12	3	—	—	9	186
1954 ..	17	4	8	1	24	13	3	7	4	3	9	1	94

Difficulty in the early diagnosis of Whooping Cough, owing to the prolonged catarrhal phase before the characteristic whoop develops, limits the effectiveness of prevention by isolation of the case. Immunisation is the only effective method for reducing infection and saving children from the prolonged and debilitating illness. A vaccine which is effective in preventing or modifying the illness in a majority of cases is now available. It is particularly

important for the prevention of mortality that babies should be immunised. Injections should be commenced at the fourth month of age. All infants should be immunised or reinforced before entering school. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases so that they can give advice and help where necessary.

**WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.** A scheme for the immunisation of children under five years of age is in operation. In 1954, 203 children received primary injections and 28 children were reinforced. The vaccine used is suspended Whooping Cough Vaccine (H. Pertussis 20,000 million per c.c.). Three injections of 1 c.c. are given at monthly intervals. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough can be combined. The injections are given subcutaneously. The service is available free of charge through the family doctor or on application to the Child Welfare Clinics.

**MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.** No case was notified.

**POLIOMYELITIS.** One case was notified in 1954. This compares with five cases in 1953. The patient, a woman aged 26 years, recovered from paralysis affecting the back and legs. The case rate was 0.03 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.04 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

There is a prospect that research will find a safe and effective vaccine against Poliomyelitis. Considerable progress has been made in the study of the virus. It is known that the virus is inhaled and ingested and multiplies in the bowel from where it enters the blood stream. It is hoped that injection of vaccine will produce antibodies in the blood to destroy the virus before entry into the nervous system and thus prevent paralysis. Meanwhile it is necessary to take all possible precautions to reduce the spread of infection and to avoid paralysis. The possible relationship of minor febrile illness to the primary phase of Poliomyelitis must be kept in mind and rest imposed until full recovery. Contacts with infection must avoid over exertion. Scrupulous cleanliness of the hands after use of the W.C. will reduce the transference of infection from the bowel.

**TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.** One case of Typhoid Fever was notified. The patient, a boy aged 14 years, contracted infection in another district while on leave from an institution. No secondary cases occurred.

**DYSENTERY.** Thirty-seven cases were notified in 1954. Thirty-two were of the Flexner type and occurred in an institution. Five were of the Sonne type. Three of these were institutional cases. The two cases which occurred in the district were sporadic. One acquired infection outside the Urban District.



Dysentery is an infectious gastro-enteritis. It is spread by faecal contamination of hands and infection of food. It is known that the organism can live outside the body for as long as thirty days and any object touched by a patient or carrier who fails to maintain consistent washing of the hands after use of the W.C. can become infected. The illness varies in intensity and slight attacks which may not be recognised as Dysentery can lead to widespread epidemics. Food handlers who suffer from mild diarrhoea have a duty to consult their doctors and ensure by test that they are free from infection.

FOOD POISONING. Four cases were notified. All were single cases. Two were due to *Salmonella Typhi Murium* and one to *Staphylococcus Aureus*. No pathogenic organisms were detected in one case.

<i>No. of Outbreaks</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Organism or Other Agent</i>	<i>Food involved</i>
1	1	—	<i>S. Typhi Murium</i> ..	Not ascertained
1	1	—	<i>Staphylococcus</i> ..	Not ascertained
1	1	—	<i>S. Typhi Murium</i> ..	Not ascertained
1	1	—	Not ascertained ..	Not ascertained

*Salmonella Typhi Murium* originates as an intestinal affection of mice. Animals and poultry can become infected. Ducks are liable to the infection from the fouling of layerings by mice. Infection can pass through the oviduct to the egg. In man, the infection may persist in the bowel and is transmitted by the faecal contamination of food. Prevention lies in the routine washing of hands after use of the W.C., in limiting the use of ducks' eggs to those foods which require prolonged cooking at high temperatures, and in the elimination of mice from food premises and kitchens.

*Staphylococcus* is the common organism of the skin of the hands and of the nostrils. It is transferred to food by infected hands, infected implements and by sneezing. Prevention lies in scrupulous cleanliness and carefulness.

The growth of pathogenic bacteria is favoured by the slow cooling of cooked foods in warm kitchens. Rapid cooling and cool storage inhibit bacterial growth.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. One case was notified. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require the notification of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within 14 days of childbirth or miscarriage."

PNEUMONIA. Of 67 deaths from Pneumonia, 59 were of residents in institutions. One was notified before death. The total number of notified cases was twenty-four.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year :—

Chicken pox .. ..	13 cases
Mumps .. ..	63 cases
German measles .. ..	5 cases

School notifications are a useful index of prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease :—

Disease	Cases Notified												At all ages	Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	5	6	27	1	8	—	—	—	—	47	13	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	7	5	24	5	67
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	4	20	6	37	2	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	2	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	6	5	11	11	77	9	1	2	1	—	—	123	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	5	11	12	14	39	4	—	—	—	1	—	94	3	—
Totals ..	9	11	17	28	32	148	18	10	11	5	31	16	336	26	67

\*NOTE.—Under column “Deaths,” all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS

DISEASE	WARD									
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Banstead Tattenhams	Banstead Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on- the-Hill	Woodman- sterne	Total
*Estimated Population..	4941	5044	2680	5416	3046	1400	3201	1765	3697	31190
Scarlet Fever..	5	2	1	7	9	1	3	9	3	40
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	9	5	2	4	1	—	2	—	—	23
Erysipelas ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	61	6	8	4	21	—	9	2	—	111
Whooping Cough	—	6	5	7	16	—	30	18	10	92
Total ..	78	21	17	24	47	1	45	29	15	277

\*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1953, after deduction of Institutional population.

### TUBERCULOSIS

On 31st December, 1954, there were on the register 315 cases of Tuberculosis, of which 269 were pulmonary and 46 non-pulmonary. This is an increase of 30 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases on the register.

Twenty-one new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including nine cases from institutions, were notified in 1954. This compares with seventeen new cases, including five from institutions in 1953.

Five new cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1954. Three of these were probably of bovine origin. One occurred on a farm where raw milk from a herd which is not Tuberculin Tested is a perquisite of the farm workers.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1954 and also the number of deaths and their age distribution.



# NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
45	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
over 65	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
Totals	12	9	4	1	3	6	1	—

There were ten deaths from Tuberculosis, of which seven occurred in an institution which has wards for Tuberculous cases. Nine deaths were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Most deaths in institutions are now allocated to the urban district instead of as formerly to the district of origin and the death rate is correspondingly increased. The total death rate from Tuberculosis in 1954 was 0.28 per 1,000 of population, the same rate as for England and Wales, and is composed as follows:—

Death rate in institutions ..	..	0.20 per 1,000 of population
Death rate of other residents ..	..	0.08 per 1,000 of population

In 1953 the total death rate was 0.26 per 1,000 of population and the rate for residents outside institutions was 0.03 per 1,000 of population.

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the Dispensary Districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District. The Committees are doing excellent work in giving help and comfort to many patients and families. They provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, fares for relatives to visit patients, holidays for children, and assist in every way to restore the health and working capacity of the patient. The work of our local representatives is highly appreciated.

# URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

---

## List of Surrey County Council Clinics

---

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,  
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

<b>BANSTEAD :</b>	Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Church Institute,	<b>Ante-Natal Clinic :</b>
High Street.	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

<b>NORK :</b>	
St. Paul's Church Hall,	Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Warren Road.	

<b>TATTENHAMS :</b>	
St. Mark's Church Hall,	Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Great Tattenhams.	

<b>LOWER KINGSWOOD :</b>	
Church Hall,	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Buckland Road.	

<b>WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :</b>	
Congregational Schoolroom,	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Walton Street.	

<b>TADWORTH :</b>	
Church Hall,	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Station Approach Road.	to 4 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 115  
Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

<b>CHIPSTEAD AND</b>	
<b>WOODMANSTERNE :</b>	
Clinic,	
Outwood Lane,	Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
(Junction Court Hill),	
Woodmansterne.	

St. Francis' Church Hall,	
Rickman Hill,	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Coulsdon.	

62 Whytecliffe Road,	<b>Ante-Natal Clinic :</b>
Purley.	Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

The following Dispensaries serve the District :—

<b>St. Helier County Hospital,</b> <b>Wrythe Lane,</b> <b>Carshalton.</b>	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.
<b>62, Whytecliffe Road,</b> <b>Purley.</b>	Mondays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 5.30 p.m.
<b>1, Cecil Road,</b> <b>Redhill.</b>	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. 4th Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. 2nd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
<b>44, Waterloo Road,</b> <b>Epsom.</b>	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m. 3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

## **DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION**

<b>At Child Welfare Clinics.</b>	<b>By appointment.</b>
----------------------------------	------------------------

## **VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX**

<b>At Child Welfare Clinics.</b>	<b>By appointment.</b>
----------------------------------	------------------------

## **SCABIES AND LICE**

<b>Treatment Clinic,</b> <b>Public Health Department,</b> <b>Chipstead Road, Banstead.</b>	<b>By arrangement with</b> <b>The Medical Officer of Health.</b>
--	---